P OPRIEIOR IND EDITOR. OFFICE N. TA. CORNES OF NASRAU AND FULTON STR.

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FOLUNTARY CURRESPONDENCE containing super cost some relicited from any quarter of the world. If used will be thereby point for BF Our Younger Conscious and all better and response not to a super containing and all better and response not to a super containing and all printens on the response not to a super property.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENTED.

BROADWAY. CAMILLE. BOWERS - HEAVER HOW -- AGNES DE VERE-£100

KIBLO'S-FLOPEMENT-MARCEN. MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street RENT DAY-

ARBRIDAN SURBINS. A COMMON - ADELE - LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS EVORE FAINT HEART NEVER WON TARE LADY-THE VAID AND ONE SAGPIE

WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 44 Broadway - Remiorian B Council and Building Opera. SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, CAS Broadway,-Buck-

M : CRANICS' RALL, No. 672 Broadway-Nucke Min-STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Breadway. - SAND-PRAROUNTS AIPPODROME, Madison square.—Equip-

New York, Friday, September 1, 1854.

Mails for Europe. The Co'lins mail steamship arctic, Captain Luce, w neve this port to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M., for liver The mails will close at half past ten s'clock to morro

The HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be

sublished at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. soples in wrapp rs, sixpence. the New York Herald will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
LAVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LEMENDER. EGENTS, andford & Co. No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street
Pages. Livingson, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la flourse.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD III embrace the news received by mail and telegraph a the office during the previous week and to the hour of

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE. The steamship Washington, from Southampton August 16, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon; but we had already published three days later news in our morning edition, which was brought by the Em opa to Hali'ax. We give to-day some very interesting extracts from our European files, with the letters of our London and Paris correspondents Amengst the former we would call attention to the bigbly important correspond-nce between Count Nesselrode and M. Drougn de L'Huys, the ounments of the London Tunes on the Greytown bombardment and the position of the Pierce administration, and the notice of the pardon of William Smith O'Brien by Queen Victoria. Our correspondents

have given a complete summary of events in Spain. We have received our files of the Singapore Be-Monthly Circular to the 30th of June. T e imports of gold and gold dust during a fortnight ended on that day amounted to two hundred and eightyeight buncals, received from the Archipelago. The rates reported are : for Australian \$29 to \$29 25 for bers, and \$28 to \$28 50 for dust. Amount of exports, as quoted above, five hundred and sixty bun-

Judge Betts delivered an interesting decision yerterday in a salvage case, which will no doubt ope sate as an incentive to masters of ships and seame to render assistance to vessels in distress. It is given elsewhere.

The steam frigate San Jacinto, which recently put in at Boston with disabled machinery, will leave that port for her destination—the Baltic—on

Saturday next. She has been thoroughly examined An arrival at Boston from the coast of Africa brings letter bags from the ships of war Constitu tion and Marion. The former was at Monrovia on the 8th July, and the latter at Goree on the 15thmortality has been severe, even among the accli-

A convention of "fusionists," as they are now called, was held at Wolfboro', N. H., on Wednes day. We have commented on this affair in the edi torial columns

The whole of the State loan of \$1,250,000 was taken'up yesterday at a range of 1124 a 116-the bulk at 1134. Double the amount advertised was

We are glad to learn that the yellow fever ha nearly disappeared from Charleston. There was but one death of the disease on Wednesday last. STATE OF THE MARKETS.

There was no change to notice of moment in breadstuffs or provisions. Sales of cotton were light, without material change in prices. Owing to the foreign news, tallow was fully je. per lb. better with sales of 50,000 lbs. Philadelphia rendered.

There was again a pretty active business dor

yesterday at the leading dry goods auction rooms. rs. Coffin & Haydock offered a catalogue of Prench goods, consisting of 878 lots, included in which were good assortments of fine Paris goodsgloves, mantilla velvets, silk piece goods—such as Marcellines, lustrines, stripes, and gros de Rhines, high lustred, with high colored plaids, poult de sole, &c. After having sold 589 lots the sale concluded, to be continued to-day. The silks, although sold below the prices of those of the past season went off remarkably well, and was attended by a good house of spirited bidders. Thirty-six inch warranted all wool Paris plaid merinos brought 44c. a 46c; Marcellines, and high lustred lustrines brought 26c. a 45c.; striped Bayaderes and 34 in. stripes sold at 32c. a 47c.; gros de Rhines at 65c. a 80c.; 21 in. high colored plaid poult de soie, 48c. a 54c.; 23 in. do., 56c.; 27 and 28 in. superior harlequin poult de soie, 87c. a \$1; 28 in. do. plaid poult de soie, 90c. a \$1 02: 21 in. taffeta-quadrille, 51c.; heavy satia plaid Pekins, 31 17;; 28 in. black watered poult de soie, and 25 ed poult de soie, 86c. a 88c.; 25 in. do., 85c a 86c.; 24 in. boiled broche de poult de soie at 66c. a 75c.; 22 in. all boiled cadrille poult de soie, 53c. a 89c.; 22 in. do. cadrille gros de Naples, 75c. a 78c.; 30 in. satin stripe Pekin cadrille, \$1 15 a \$1 23; 30 in. Pekin satins, \$1 19 a \$1 21; 32 in. all boiled broche dames juene, \$1 90; 32 do. extra quality Pempador, \$2 02 a \$2 20; 32 do. Pekin chine, \$1 37; 26 do. poult de soie, city trade, \$1 37½; 26 in. do. Rhine, 88c. a 89c.; 26 in. taffetas, 68c. a 90c.; 26 in. extra rich gros grain stripe, for city hald silk, \$1 38 a \$1 70; 19 in. extra quality Lyons aid poult de sole, 42c. a 76c.; 22 in. do. do., 65c. 91c.; 32 in. de. de. for city trade, \$1 20 a \$1 25; 26 in. heavy Lyozs boiled plaid poult de soie, 87c.; 32 do. de., \$1 20; 26 inch de., 87c. The prices of the remaining lots of goods, chiefly Lyons plaids and setins, all boiled goods, and some extra heavy do., 21 a 30 and 32 and 34 inch, varied in prices from \$1 42 a \$1 82, and \$2 05 for the richer styles and from 32c. a 34c. and 77c. a 85c. for the other

Mesers. Wilmordings & Mount held a sale of 126 lots of car, etings, consisting chiefly of ingrain and Venetian, A peri an manufacture. The sale drow a good company, and all the lots were sold, and at about the same prices as the previous sales of the

Mesers. Haggarty & Jones hold a sale of foreign | doubtful. The perplexities of the Russian war

NEW YORK HERALD. and dorrestic striff goods, 'neluding Kentucky jeans, Itolian cloth-, Turk y gioghams, French ca-si blankets, & . Te ale was we latt ndet, and the catalogue, o about 303 lots, was gone through with at sati factory | r ces.

> Our November Election and the Know Nothings-Threatened Political Epicaph of W.

Our exus er tel , hilosop r: o' the elder Seward ogs o his cty re painfully exercised co es ning he bro d h'n:- o the silver gr. y a tio , th t hey laten i to bring up the Know othi gs ganst ward and his retainers in our Nove ber e ectio . Read the paragraph, which we p b ish bism r ing among our mis il n ou extrac s, form the Buffalo Commercial, and the comment ry-the agonizing con mentary-of our Fo rierite abolition neighbor i pon the in ec.

Every bing is at take. It was the intention of the Seward lea er- at first to make their champion the anti-slavery-free soil-land-reform wiig cand d te for Governo: the fall, as the first regular movement towards his nomication : s the bothern sectional candidate of the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance for the Presidency. The proposition was boldly thrown out, and the object fronkly sta ed; but it was instantly crushed. A mere hint of the undoubted oppositio . of the my thrious order of the Know Nothings was enough. Not another word was required. The original porpose of running Seward for Governor was dropped, sub silentio. The field was thrown open, and upon all hands it is now understood that even the leading Seward whigs are prepared for "union, conciliation and harmony" upon such a candidate as will not only be satisfactory to the free-soil and anti-slavery alliance, but upon a man who, from his anti-Catholic and native American anteredents and opinions, will be acceptable to the invisible but dreadful order of the Know Nothings.

Ready as were the Seward men to make this extreme concession, for the sake of harmony, and for the sake of a considerable body of voters, was it not reasonable to suppose that the Know Nothings would be appeased, and would consent at least to the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate? We think so. But it appears otherwise. The Buf falo organ of Mr. Fillmore says, that "if there is anything dear to the hearts of the Know Nothings, it is to write the political epitaph of the noted political managers to whom we have al. luded "- meaning W. H. Seward and his peculiar clique of wire-workers and scene-shifters. This ominous warning signifies that W. H. Seward is to be superseded in the United States Senate, and that the object so "dear to the hearts of the Know Nothings" is the choice of suca a Legislature at our fall election as will be certain to "write the political epitath" of the arch

Why is this? Let us see. The Know Nothings have their own game to play. Their first object is to clear the political race-course of all entries tinctured with Irish-Catholic antecedents, associations, or predilections; and of all the political hucks ering demagogues in the United States, W. H. Seward has been the most liberal in his blarney in behalf of our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens. He has been as me kly the devoted servant of Archbishop Hughes as that meek and holy disciple who edits our distinguished prelate's newspaper organ. No man, in fact, has done more and received less, in behalf of our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens, than our ill-used and much abused Senator Seward. They have not had faith in him-he was in the wrong party-they could not reconcile his position with his professions-he was a slippery customer, a political trader, and his sincerity and his usefulness were doubtful. But he has persevered, until at length he has almost persuaded the Archbishop hims If to a he is a Christian, lacking only the seven sacraments to make him a bona fide Irish Catholic. It is at such a conjuncture of good Know Nothings appears and confronts our hopeful Senator face to face. He has gone too farhe cannot recede. And so, making a merit of necessity, he rises up in his place in the American Senate, and, declaring that he knows nothing of the Know Nothings, repudiates all political sympathy or association with them. "Dear to the heart" of W. H. Seward is the precious jewel of consistency.

Having defined his position, his organs applaud it to the echo. But the terrible Know Nothings are nothing abashed. They are invisible, but they are everywhere, as the suc cessive elections, North, South, East and West abundantly prove. The overwhelming defeat of Col. Benton is especially calculated to strike terror into the Seward camp. What follows? Our leading organ in behalf of Seward and his projected Northern anti-slavery alliance lets up a little on the Know Nothings, and discharges a broadside upon the bigotry, the follies and the crimes of the Irish Catholics. It arraigns them as false to religion and moralit, upon the temperance question, and challenges even the Archbishop to answer the indictment. But as the French Assembly said when a re gency was proposed in behalf of the family of Louis Philippe, "it comes too late." If the Buffalo Commercial may be relied upon, nothing now will satisfy the Know Nothings but the 'political epitaph" of W. H. Seward.

Hence the unspeakable tribulation into which the violent philosphers of our elder Seward or-gan have fallen. They are seized with dismay The enemy which threatens them is invisible but it is known to operate with a purpose and with effect. It may be a fleeting political apparition—the unsubstantial phantasm of a day. But what comfort does that afford, if during the day of its political existence, this mysterious order writes "the political epitaph" of W. H. Seward? What becomes of his Presidential programme, should a Legislature be chosen in November mysteriously pledged against his re-election to the Senate? We don't know; but there is something evidently very dreadful to contemplate in the horrid threatenings of the Buffalo Commercial. "If there is anything dear to the hearts"-mark the depth of feeling here betrayed-repeat the words-"If there is anything dear to the hearts of the Know Nothings, it is to write the political epi taph" of W. H. Seward. Alas! for the hopes of the Saratoga coalition and the Syracuse Whig Convention!

What will it avail if the whigs elect their Governor, carry the Maine l'quor law party and the law itself, and secure the support of the Soratoga coalition-what will all this avail, Seward, like Benton, is ejected from Congress? Nothing; for this de'eat of Seward defeathis programme for the succession. Cannot the Krow Nothings be bought off? Doubtless the experiment will be tried; but the result is

are plain sailing compared with New York politics. Whea is to be G. verno ? Who is to be Senator? Who is to e sacr ficed-Seward or the Ko ow Nothings? The ame is becoming

CATY POLITICS-ANOTHER BATCH OF CA DImares - Trere is st li a desire on he put of a very large nomber of patrictic people to bold the offices in the gif of the people of this city, otwich-tanding the extreme unpopularity of the present municipal government. The friends of these candidates have a'r a'y com need the work of obbying for them; and, if ta king could elect them, there would be no doubt about their success. The torces are marshalled at present ander the following 1 aders:-

Democrate.

John \*\* Briggs, (bard.)

W M. Twood (soft.)

Robert Kelly (aut.)

Ferrando Wood (soft.)

Thomas J. Barr (bard.)

J. S. Libby (bard.)

Lavid B nhs (bard.)

Francis K. Talog.

THE MAYORALTY. Whigs.

Elits G. Drase (native)
Zophar Mills (temperance.)
Thomas Carnies.
James W. Barker (native.)
Won Boardman (reform)
Mer R Brower (half & haf)
Robert H. Haws.
Isaac O Barker.
Nathan C Ely (reform)
J. Harper (native & tem)
Know Nothing lodges is

The dispute in the Know Nothing lodges is between Messes. Drake, J. N. Barker, Harper and Brewer. We announced some days since that the last named gentleman was a follower of William H. Seward, the truth of which statement has been denied by a correspondent, because Mr. Brewer did not vote for Seward in 49. He is said to have softened since that time; and, en passant, we may say that it is exceedingly difficult to find a Seward whig in he city-they are as rare as Dr. Abbott's mummies-but when they go out into the rural districts they become Sewardized in a remarkably short space of time. The air and water at Albiny and Syracuse work a wonderful change in their political constitution. Mr. Drake hopes to get the nomination, and afterwards to obtain the votes of the whigs, temperance men, firemen, Know Nothings, reformers, an I several other organizations.

POR RECORDER.

D mocrets.

C. Shaffer (soft & native.)
Jas M. Smitn, Jr.
Horace F. Clark (bard.)
Francis R. Tillou (hard.)

F. A Tal.madge,
John White,
William Allen.

Mr. Shaffer was beaten at the last election. when he run on the soft shell, Know Nothing. temperance and reform tickets, against Blunt, for District Attorney. He did not get the undivided support of the natives.

Democrats.

A. D. Rus-ell (K. N.) Sidney H. Stuart (K. N.)
Jas. M. Smith, Jr. S. L. H. Ward. Mr. Russell is believed to be the stronges! candidate on the democratic side, and Justice Stuart on the whig side. Democrat and Native.

Whig. Mr. Shaffer is ready for either office, but would prefer the Recorder's bench. FOR GOVERNOR OF ALMS HOUSE.

Democrat. Whig
G. A. Conover. James R. Wood Mr. Conover is a member of the Board o

Conneilmen, and is a hard. FOR COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS. Democrats.

Democrats.

G. G. Glazler, (hard).
M. Gooderson, (hard).
George White, (soft)
William k peights, (hard)

Independent—Joseph Ebling.

Whigs.

V. W. Schaffer, (native)
James Dewey, (native).

Mathew H. Chase.
Jacob L. Dodge.

W. Riblet.
C. Merritt.

There is a good y number of candidates for this office, now held by Mr. Glazier. It is, perhaps, the most difficult post in the people gift, and great care should be taken in the selection of a man to fill it.

ocrats. Whigz.
John J. Poane,
George W. Riblet,
Ol: ott Rhines. Demogratz.
Charles H hing,
J. Sherman Brownell,
Charles Johnson,
Garret Dyckmun.
Independent—Gilbert S. Nixon.

The programme for Congressional nomine tions is fast filling up. In the Third district (wards First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth.) now represented by Hiram Wallwidge, Alexander H. Shultz, (Seward,) James H. Welsh, Theodore A. Ward, and Willis Blackstone, (native,) have been mentioned by the whigs. Mr. Walbridge will be a candidate for re-election. the Eighth district, (wards Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second,) the whigs have under consideration Abram Wakeman, A. C. Kingsland, and Erastus Brooks. Wakeman's stock is good.

Such is a brief review and muster of the forces. Speculation upon results at this time is utterly useless. as the strength and intentions of the new organizations, (native and temperance,) cannot be correctly estimated A quarrel among the Know Nothings or a split in the temperance ranks would be a god-send to the democrats just now.

THE CUBAN CELEBRATION To-DAY .- The third anniversary of the death of Gen. Narcisso Lopez will be celebrated this evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, by our Cuban fellow citizens. Democrats of all nations are invited to attend, and the French, Italian, German, Polish, and Hungarian societies will be fully represented there. Several distinguished speakers, foreigners and Americans, are expected to address the assembly; and the ceremony altogether, we have no doubt, will pass off with more than usual interest.

But though we admire the enthusiasm which would perpetuate the remembrance of great men and true patriots like Lopez, it does seem to us that the de-rest wish of the Cuban mind is as far off its accomplishment as ever. The political aspect of the sceinpre fiel isla has remained unchanged during the last three years. The power of the opressor has increased, while the power of the oppressed has rather diminished. Filibusteros still exists in this country: but their designs upon the Island are ill-judged, vague, and chimerical in the extreme, and, far from achieving any conspicuous triumph, it seems now as improbable as ever that the stars are lestined to wave over the Moro of Havana.

FREE SOIL COALITION CONVENTION IN NEW HAMP shire.—The New Hampshire anti-slavery, anti-Nebraska fusionists had, as it appears, a harmo nious grand mass convention at Wolfborough vesterday. Our report says that twenty-fivehundred persons were present, of all shades of politics. It also appears that "the tenor of the speeches was encouraging to a fusion of politi-cal creeds in the formation of a great Northern party opposed to slavery extension." This is likewise very encouraging to the forthcoming Syracure whig convention. Let the silver grays look well to it, or they are gone, "hook and line, bob and sinker," Into the abyss o Sewardism. They had some of the free-soil lions at Wolfborough, John P. Hale, Senator Chase, of Ohio, Amos Tuck, Rev. Dr. Cleveland. and others, among them. New Hampshire is thus going the whole figure for a sectional antislavery campaign for the presidency. The people there stick to the teachings and principles of General Pierce and the White House democracy M how possing as x ve and property less

If the Pier e administration has sunk into contem t ble becu ity at ho se, it is certainly loing s met ing to aln notoriety abroad. The word has ar ly secovered from the thrill of herro w th wil h the news of the Greytown ontrage was received, be ore we are notified that mischief is brewing, under the ausp ces of an agent of M rey's, in the Dominican republic-On the 17 h of July last, the United States friga e Co'un b'a, the flag ship of the home squadron, ar ived at Samana with Gen. Cazenau. United S ates diplomatic agent, on board: and the steamer Albany was announced as being on her way to the same port. The appearance of these vessels seems to have created much apprehension in the West Indies; some asserting that it was the design of our government to obtain by fraud or force a footing in San Domingo; others believing that Gen. Cazenau's mission was merely to effect some changes in our intercou se with the Dominicans, and especial y to obtain a grant of certain privileges in the barbor of Samana. Such, however, is the dread which Spaniards entertain of American filibusteros, and such - since the Greytown outrage-the distrust with which foreign nations regard our government, that the mere arrival of the Columbia has thrown the Spanish races in the Indies into a ferment.

San ana bas long been a theatre of diplo. matic squabbles. When Louis Philippe was King of Frace, he sent ships there, and contrived to conclude a treaty with the Dominican government, by which extensive privileges were granted to the French in that harbor. His ministry seemed to consider that they had established permanent footing there: and since that time, no change has been effected, to our knowledge, in the relations between St. Domingo and France. Shortly after the French movement, a project was set on foot here to throw a body of Anglo-Saxon emigrants into the Dominican territory, with a view of developing resources which the Spaniards did not seem capable of bringing to light. At the same time, various emissaries were sent to the island by our government, probably in order to ascertain the real condition of both Hayti and St. Domingo. The arrival of these envoys, together with the rumors of the projects of colonization from hence, alarmed Canedo, then Governor of Cuba; and Senor Torriente, whose name has since gained some notoriety, was despatched in a steam vessel to Samana, to watch the progress of the movement that was apprehended from this country. Torriente remained there some time; but finding, as was the case, that no practical endeavors were being made to carry out the colonization projects, he left St. Domingo and reported to his master that all was safe. Gen. Cazenau's recent mission is the last event in the history; and of this we know nothing beyond the fact that he is creating considerable alarm among the Spaniards.

Had we a government from which we could expect a sound and energetic foreign policy, we might reasonably entertain a hope that Gen. Cazenau's mission would be followed by practical benefits. It would not be difficult, we should imagine, to convince the authorities of San Domingo that we are the best allies they could have, and in every way preferable to the French. If they have given permission to the latter to occupy the herbor of Samana with vessels of war, we are entitled to a similar privilege; indeed, a refusal to place us on the same footing as the most favored foreign nation would be an act of constructive hostility against which it would become our duty to protest. We apprehend, however, that no such short sighted policy need be anticipated from the authorities of the Dominican republic, if they are permitted to act independently. The only danger lies in the French influence, which has been so powerful in the councils of that State; an element of convince the people of St. Domingo they ought forever to discard. The United States is the natural ally of San Domingo: France cannot honestly figure in that capacity, and only assumes the disguise in order to subserve private ends of its own.

Nor would insuperable objections arise on the part of the Spaniards, if the old scheme of sending out a few ship loads of emigrants to San Domingo were again proposed. The people of the island must see the advantage they would derive from the infusion of Anglo-Saxon energy into their society. They cannot be blind to the backwardness of their agricultural and industrial condition; and it is only giving them credit for common sense to suppose that they are at least as anxious as foreigners to promote the prosperity of their country. One Spanish State-Venezuela-bas already acknowledged that an influx of European or North American settlers is essential to her future welfare: a little reflection will certainly lead to a similar conviction in the Dominican mind. It is not easy to say how a scheme of colonization could be carried out, even if all parties were agreed respecting its expediency; but if the government of San Domingo made reasonable offers, something could probably be done. To us it would be an object to strengthen the hands of a government based on the same principles as our own, and ruling part of one of the finest islands in the West Indies. A handful of Americans, settled at Samana, and the other scaports, would soon restore the former wealth of the island; and aided by en lightened laws and a liberal policy on the part f government, might constitute a form breakwater against the approach of the two dangers with which the South is menaced-European usurpations and negro supremacy.

The matter rests with the Dominican author

ities. That Gen. Cazenau will do his duty, if the administration will allow him, there seems no good reason to doubt. It would be absurd however, to expect that either Mr. Pierce or Mr. Marcy will realize the importance of his nego-tiations, or contribute to his success.

PROPERSOR ESPY'S TURORY OF RAIN EXPLOD en.—It is a part of the meteorological theory of Professor Espy that a prodigious fire will so heat the immediate atmosphere as to cause a nd a shower of rain, hail or snow. If we are not mistaken, the Professor petitioned Congress for the privilege of burning a hundred thousand acres or so of woodland to prove the truth of this theory. Now, however, with all the woods of the north in a blaze, we have no rain. Professor Espy's theory is expladed. It won't old water, or it wen't aprinkle it, which is the

IN THE MARKET-Three thousand dollars upon Bronson's election. So says the hard shell organ. Inquire at the Custom House.

The First Great Conquest of the Ailles. The vulgar adage of "great cry and little wool" seems thus far to sum up pretty accurately the results of the Anglo-French operations in the Baltic and Black Seas. The cost of the fie ce is, we must say, lamentably disproportioned to the returns. The glory won will, however, make up for the absence of more solid advantages. The Russian fleet, it is true, still lies safely ensconced benind the granite fortifications of Sebastopol, and the submarine batteries at Cronstadt have as yet only astonished the piscine inhab tants of its waters. What of that? There is a time for everything; and the allies like to play their great cards first. What are the invasion of the Crimes and the destruction of the outworks of St. Petersburg compared with the coup de force which has just shed so much lustre on the arms of the coalition? The Czar and old Nesselrode are no doubt by this time shivering in their shoes. The doom of the Muscovite empire is sealed; for Bomarsund has surrendered!

We knew full well, notwithstanding the impatience manifested by the radical portion of the English press, that Sir Charles Napier could not have been all this time idly beating about the Baltic, and scratching his old shock wig, without hitting upon some bright idea to retrieve his damaged reputation. As procrastination is in the eyes of the gallant old tar nearly equivalent to dishonor, we expected that he would make up for the time lost by some brilliant achievement, eclipsing the glory of his former feats. We have not been disappointed. He has not, to be sure, cut out the Russian fleet at Cronstadt, nor blown up the fortifications of Sweaborg, nor sent Revel to the devil. He has done a much more glorious thing-he has taken Bomarsund!

But few of our readers are probably aware of the strategetical advantages of Bomarsund. If they were, they would at once appreciate the importance to the alties of this acquisition We would enlighten them on the subject if we could; but as we cannot, they must take the thing for granted. They may rest assured, however, that the old hero of Beyroot would not have spent months meditating over the enterprise if there was not something to be gained by it. Besides the advantage of its forming a sort o. sentry box to the Gulf of Finland, Bomarsund is situated in a first rate agricultural district. Now, we should be sorry to insinuate that the Admiral's well known penchant for the pursuits of the farm yard had any influence in directing his attention to this enterprise. He may love cabbages well, but he loves his duty better. A little Aland farm would no doubt offer an agreeable occasional diversification to a long watch and ward in the Baltic; but we are certain that such an idea never entered his head. No, he took Bomarsund for the simplest- of all possible reasonsnamely, because it was the only place takeable.

A fine tenable position will Bomarsund be in a Polar winter. When the straits of Alandshaf on the one side, and those of Watuskiftet on the other, are closed up by ice, morning calls can be alternately exchanged with the Fins and Swedes-supposing the Fins and Swedes to be in a visiting humor. The Czar himself may even be tempted to drive across in his sledge to see how his visiters are enjoying their health under the rigors of a Polar temperature. If he does not carry his politeness to the extreme of insisting upon the British Admiral and Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers accompanying him back to St. Petersburg, they may look upon themselves as very much slighted. Should he take such a thing into his head, it is quite certain that they will not be in a position to refuse it. They could not have picked out a spot more favorably adapted for such eventualities. Let us hope that they will enjoy themselves in Bomar-

It was not to be expected that a position enjoying such manifold advantages could be obtained without considerable sacrifices. For the fifty or seventy millions of dollars that been expended by England and France in pre parations for the war, the only acquisition as yet made is Bomarsund. It would have been cheap at any price, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that the allies were in a hurry to take it. We hope that they will keep fast hold of it, now they have got it. It is something to have to show for their money.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE GREYTOW! BONBARDMENT .- As was expected, the London Times discovers nothing calculated to chalenge the world's admiration in the bombardment of Greytown. Read the article on that subject, which we have transferred to our columns this morning. The administration is notified that Capt. Jolley will be sustained and reinforced with a good stiff ship or two. Our Cabinet have, therefore, no other alternative than to "crawl off," or send Capt. Hollins back again to finish his work. Mr. Durand will, perhaps, require an increase of his bail, as security for his return to court at the appointed time, to answer for the destruction of certain property; but that can be easily arranged beween Mr. Redfield and John Cochrane. Capt. Hollins must go down again to Greytown. He has expressed a desire two fight two British vessels of the size of the Cyane; it is very likely he could whip them; and the administration surely are bound to give him a chance. Is Marcy afraid of war? Did not Gen. Pierce Gen. Davis and Gen. Cushing do good service in Mexico? Are they going to be bullied by John Bull? Will they deny to Capt. Hollins his wish? We are afraid they will. Will they send him down again to collect the Borland indemnities? We think not. Will they permit the British to take possession of the ru Greytown? Who answers for the administra-

ANOTHER CORPORATION SPREE.-We gave ome weeks since, a full account of a jolly exursion, by a number of jolly Aldermen and Councilmen, to visit a marble quarry in Ver-mont; also last week, a description of another mont; also last week, a description of another tour for the same purpose, and by the same party, to Lee, Massachusetts. Yesterday, we understand, a number of members of the Comnon Council left the city to visit another marble quarry. We trust that their geological escarches will prove pleasant and profitable: at it seems evident that the New City Hall will not be commenced while there is a stone or marble quarry within five hundred miles of New York which remains uninspected by our City Fathers. The fun is too good to lose; and as the proprietors of the quarries take good care to provide excellent "small stores," the excurions will probably be kept up till cold weather sets in, and perhaps resumed again next sum-mer. It is a cheap and pleasant mode of obtaining recreation and valuable geological, natural and hisitorial information at the same

YET ANOTHER STATE CONVENTION-THE FREE Soilers Proper Nor Sold Out .- We are to bave another political convention besides those we have already noticed for Syracuse. The free sollers proper have not sold out. The Syracuse Chronicle, the organ of the free democracy, has th's giving out. It says:-

cracy, has the giving out. It eavs:

The free democracy have of termined, as we understand to maintain their organization, and wid sall a state convention to meet at unders, on the 25th of September. They will, of course, be in advance of the Anti-Nebraska Convention and the femperance Convention which meet, the first on the 27th, and the last on the 27th. Their purpose is very much the same as that of the Anti-Nebraska Convention, and, should any ticket be in the field which they can with safety and propriety endorse, we doubt not they will prefer such a douglag, and trimming, and the half-bearted measures and half-bearted mean on the part of the old parties, they will not independently, and boldly throw their banner to the breeze.

Here the Whig State Convention of the 20th instant will have three other State conventions to follow close upon the heels, as whippers-in-the free soil party Convention of the 25th, the Anti-Nebraska Saratoga Coalition Convention of the 26th, and the Temperance Convention of the 27th; and behind all these are the Know Nothings, without any convention, but duly organized for action. The whigs are surrounded. They must surrender. They are among the Aland islands, shut up in Bomar-

LAUDANUM FOR CHOLERA.—We have been told by a number of respectable physicians, both in this city and Brooklyn, that they have no doubt that a great many deaths have been cau ed this summer by the administration by ignorant persons of over doses of landanum to cholera patients. Laudanum is an excellent remedy in the incipient stages of cholera, but it should be given with great caution.

> Italian Operas ENGAGEMENT OF GRIST AND MARIO.

The auction sale of the tickets for Grisi and Mario's first performance takes place to-day, and is looked forward to with interest, as a sort of anticipatory test of the prospects of their engagement. Should the result prove less favorable than is expected, we are not at all disposed to regard it as a discouraging evidence of the public feeting towards these distinguished singers. As a community, we have passed the age of great excitements; and much as we may admire and appreciate talent, it will never again be in the power of any artist to elicit the fulsome adulation and worthly which rendered us on former cocasions so supremely ridiculous. With a more cultivated musical taste than we had an opportunity of forming at the period to which we refer, we now know forming at the period to which we refer, we now know how to discriminate accurately between the merits of the different performers who visit us; and the judicious and nicely critical test of our patronage in the highest reward that an artist can receive. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of to day's sale, we believe that it will have but little influence on the after results of the speculation. Madame Grisl and her husband will not be the less cordially supported because speculative trades

the less cordially supported because speculative trades-men no longer see a chance of converting into capital the musical enthusiasm of the multitude.

Although the prices announced are considerably higher than the people of New York seem now disposed to pay for an evening's entertainment at a theatre, considering the great reputation of the artists in question, and the large temptation which it was necessary to hold out to in-duce them to visit this country, it is natural that Mr. Fackett should endeavor to secure himself against the risk of loss by fixing them at something like the same re, to maintain an effective operatic corps. To the par quette at her Majesty's theatre in London the admission s two dollars and a half, while the prices of boxes into which, with the exception of what is called the amphi-theatre, the remainder of the house is divided, range from twenty to fifty dollars. At the Italian Opera is Paris and in Vienns the rates of admission are almost equally high. It is only in Italy that the frequent enderate income. At a period when our moneyed classes are seeking to rival the aristocracy of Europe in the luxuiousness and extravagance of their habits, it is perhaps not too much to expect that they will pay liberally for the opportunity of enjoying those reflued and intellectual gratifications, their taste for which alone releems their felly and selfahness.

IRRH REPUBLICAN UNION.—The regular semi-monthly

IRBH REPUBLICAN UNION.—The regular semi-montily meeting of this society was held last evening in Vauxhalt Gardens. The president, Mr. Molloy, in the chair, and Mr. Holland officiating as secretary. After calling the meeting to order, the president said the objects which they had in view were the organization of auxiliary societies throughout the city, and the enrollment of new members. The roll was then read, when it appeared that there was a fair attendance of members. The minutes were next read, after which Mr. Masterson addressed the meeting on the necessity of union among dressed the meeting on the necessity of union among the semi-montant of the semi-mo

djourned.

First in Fixteners Street.—Yesthout 10 o'clock, a fire was di-oov com, situated in the dwelling ho

STIMSON & CO , 36 Broadway

New Brigaton, Staten Island On y evening, the 30th of August, at Mr. seatint Pavillon, those precedure genines hildren, created, as usual, an extraordinary